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Edward D. Jenkins M 79 16 11 #14  
Before the faculty.

Cold Bath

Cold Bath

Edward D. C. Jenkins. 18th Carol.

admitted March 20th 1820

James D. I. Jackson M.D.

Admitted March 20th 1802

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From the numerous subjects which the field  
of Medicine presents I have chosen for the following  
essay the Utility of the Cold Bath in Fevers,  
1. of the Bilious Yellow Fever, during the prevalence of  
this fell and ravaging monster in Charleston S.C. in the  
years 1817 & 1819. I had an excellent opportunity of seeing  
the various methods of treatment pursued in the Hospi-  
tals of Charleston, one of which was entirely for the  
reception of the poor with Yellow Fever, I had  
likewise the advantage ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~advantage~~ of seeing the  
practice of my preceptor. The use of the Cold Bath  
constituted a very important part of the treat-  
ment, From the above sources I drew the follow-  
ing observations.

Looking in the journals of the day



That the Cold Bath was only admissible in the first stages  
of the disease

That ~~evacuation~~, an emetic or cathartic should precede the  
cold bath,

That in the more advanced stages it was always  
injurious.

That it should only be administered during the Paroxysm  
and when the heat was steadily above the natural stan-  
dard.

I have selected the following cases as fully shew-  
ing the efficacy and safety of the remedy.

Case 1<sup>st</sup>

Mrs A. S. Eleven years of age had the first symptoms of  
Typh at Eleven o'clock, A. M. about three P. M. my presen-  
ce was called in, Pulse 120, great heat & thirst, ordered  
a cathartic of Calomel & Salap, which operated freely,  
at five P. M. ordered the Cold Bath, she was placed  
in the Bathing Tub and the water as cold as could  
be got dashed upon her until she complained of  
universal chilliness, she was then taken out & wrapped

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warmly in blankets. In about five minutes her face flushed,  
her pulse fuller & slower, in twenty minutes she perspired  
freely. Never after had she the slightest paroxysm of Fever.  
In this case we see the solution of disease by one applica-  
tion of the Cold Bath.

#### Case Second

A servant of M. M. D. was taken about three in the morn-  
ing. At nine my prescriber was sent for, he found  
him labouring under the symptoms of yellow Fever, his  
pulse full frequent & tense, ordered him to lose 3xx  
of blood and a cathartic of  $\text{ss}$  &  $\text{ss}$  which operated four  
or five times. At three o'clock visited him the second  
time, he ordered the Cold Bath, the management of  
which was left to me with directions to repeat it if  
necessary, that is if I found the heat and action not much  
reduced by the application. I had the patient placed  
in a Bathing Tub and the water dashed upon him until  
he was completely chilled, when I had him taken  
out and wrapped up very warmly. I watched for  
some time expecting a solution of the disease by a

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deaphoresis; but I was disappointed. He began to complain of the intolerable heat, his pulse one hundred & Ten. He was again placed in the Tub and the water dashed upon him until he could bear the uneasy sensation no longer; he was then taken out and wrapped up, after a short space of time much was gratified by an universal and gentle perspiration supervening, this was followed by an abatement of the most distressing symptoms, as thirst, heat, &c. he soon fell asleep and awoke completely refreshed; a cathartic was then ordered which operated freely. On the third day he was convalescent and progressed rapidly towards health. This case shows that the remedy should be repeated until there be some decided impression, made upon the system.

### Case Third

J. L. a stranger to the city had the first symptoms of Yellow Fever at New Orleans. He acquired a permit for his admission to the Hospital established

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a short distance from the city, During his conveyance  
to that place, He rained very hard, the heaviest fall of  
water we had had during the summer, being in an  
open chair he was wet thoroughly, The Chill  
produced was extreme, immediately on his admis-  
sion he was wrapped up warmly for the purpose  
of assisting the reaction of the system - a Cathartic  
of Calomel & Salap was given, soon he perspired freely  
the cathartic after this operated five or six times.  
The next day he was declared convalescent.  
On the third day he was dismissed from the hospi-  
tal, nearly reestablished in his previous health.  
The Cathartic here could scarcely be supposed to have  
been productive of the cure, The patient's gratitude  
was due to God alone -

#### Case Fourth

A servant of Mr. L. Strong & Fletcher's condition was  
attacked about twelve at night at 8 next morning  
a Physician was called in, His pulse one hundred  
and forty full & tense, The Physician ordered



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Expir of Blood to be drawn, and after this the  
Cold Bath, which was accordingly done, in five  
hours he was completely free from fever and never  
after had the slightest attack,

#### Case Fifth

One of my servants, was attacked by this fever, he  
was of a Robust habit, his pulse full, frequent  
& tense, I abstracted thirty ounces of Blood, gave him  
a cathartic of Calomel and Salap which operated  
well, I gave the Cold Affusion, which completely  
arrested the progress of the disease, and on the  
second day he was convalescent.

I have selected the above cases from a vast number  
at first showing the efficacy & safety of this simple  
and invaluable remedy.

The Cold Bath by Affusion appears to act by making  
a powerful impression on the whole system, driving the blood  
from the external parts into the deep seated vessels and  
reaction of the system produces a solution of debate by a  
diaphoresis.

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I am well aware that Dr. Rush was against this practice. He states that the cold bath was always productive of mischief in this city. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the difference in the climates of the two places.

The use of the Cold Bath in Yellow Fever, has the support of very many respectable authorities.

Dr. Brisdool a respectable and successful physician was a strenuous advocate for the Cold affusion. He employed it very extensively and strongly recommended the remedy to the practitioners of Charleston. He declared that he never lost a single patient, when called in the early stage of the disease, and that his principal remedy was the Cold Bath.

Dr. O'Leary who attended the 70<sup>th</sup> Regiment at Antigua, says, that most of the sick were affected with Yellow Fever and the mortality had been very great, but on his employing the cold affusion agreeably to the rules laid down by Dr. Currie very few died afterwards.

Dr. Thomas states, that by employing the Cold Affusion on the very onset we may arrest the progress and interrupt

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the morbid action of yellow fever, and even in cases of some  
days continuance we shall be able by means of it to abstract  
heat, induce sleep and recruit the animal powers.

There are several other authorities of no less weight than those  
whom I have already cited. But it would swell my thesis  
to an unwarrantable length to quote them. I shall therefore  
only state the effect of the cold affusion in other diseases.  
In Putrid Fever, Typhus Gravior of Astruc, &c. the  
cold affusion has been prescribed with great and decisive  
advantage by some of the most eminent practitioners. I Quercius  
of Liverpool, states, that this fever having made its <sup>appearance</sup> in a reg-  
iment quartered in that town, he had the men drawn up  
and examined. Seventeen of whom he found with symptoms  
of it upon them: These he subjected to the cold affusion  
once or twice a day, In fifteen the fever was extinguished.  
He states likewise that out of thirty two, who went through  
this disease only two died, and in these two cases the  
cold affusion was not tried; the others recovered by  
means of the remedy. He found the most advantageous  
time of using it, was when the exacerbation was at its

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height, and when the heat was steadily above what is natural. Dr Thomas speaks very highly of the remedy and states that he would advise a general effusion of the patient as soon as the nature of the disease was clearly ascertained: stating that the good effects of this mode of practice he had often experienced.

Mr Marshall states, that sixty cases out of sixty four in which the cold affusion was at an early period used, the disease was arrested. Mr Marshall scarcely used any other remedy. This testimony is certainly very much in favour of the superiority of the cold affusion over every other remedy. Even in the advanced stages of this fever, the remedy has been attended with advantage. It has been used by some practitioners on the twelfth day with safety and success; it appeases agitation and restlessness, dissipates delirium, and appears to snatch the patient from impending dissolution.

In the hot stage of Intermittent Fever, I have seen the remedy employed with decisive advantage. It completely arrested the progress of the disease



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by exciting a free diaphoresis, which is well known to be a desideratum, and all four remedies tend to this purpose in this stage of disease. On this, as in any other case it must be borne in mind, that the heat must be above the natural standard. Dr. Worthington's testimony is in favour of this plan of cure. He says, that after the accession of the hot fit, three or four pails of cold water being dashed upon the patient, the hot stage is either entirely removed or rendered much milder. The remedy most generally produces a mild diaphoresis -

Case

P. I. had intermittent for twelve months. A great variety of remedies had in succession been employed for the removal of the disease but unsuccessfully, when the alternation of the warm and cold baths was determined upon. During the cold stage the warm bath was given, which accelerated the approach of the hot stage. As soon as this was completely established, two or three pails of cold water was dashed upon him, he was then taken out and wrapped up warmly.

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a gentle perspiration supervened and he fell asleep,  
A repetition of this practice entirely cured him. Several  
times have I seen the same method of treatment attended  
with complete success. Dr. Thomas mentions that he  
employed the cold affusion with advantage.

In the early stages of Scarlatina has the remedy  
likewise been attended with success. We have the  
following authorities in support of it. Dr. Currie mentions  
that he found the affusion of cold water to extinguish inci-  
pient scarlatina in reported instances, so as to prevent  
either efflorescence or any affection of the throat from taking  
place. The plan he followed was, if called in the earliest  
stage to strip the patient naked and dash four or five  
gallons of the coldest water over him; he only employed it  
when the patient felt steadily hot we have likewise the  
authority of Dr. Thomas and of other physicians in support  
of this practice.

In Rheumatic affections, the cold bath has sometimes  
afforded relief. I have taken the following case from  
the Medical Recorder. A person was subject to Rheumatism.

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When attacked his remedy was, to go to a neighbouring river, strip himself, and wade about in the water until he was thoroughly chilled, when he came out, he had his home and went immediately to bed. This practice he followed at all times of the year, with uniform success. May not the happy result of this case warrant us in the imitation of the mode of cure.

The Cold Bath has been employed with success in calming the fury of madmen, we have a case related by Dr. Kepp of its complete success in Mania a Potu. Being baffled in all his attempts of affording his patient relief, he ordered the Cold Bath to be tried. The insanity returning with great violence, the patient was thrown headlong into the cold bath, he came out calm and nearly rational. The same practice was directed to be repeated, the next day being as furious as ever, it was repeated for five different times, he became perfectly calm & rational in the bath, and has continued so ever since. The Cold Bath had been prescribed in a variety of diseases, & upon those mentioned sufficient to prove its value.